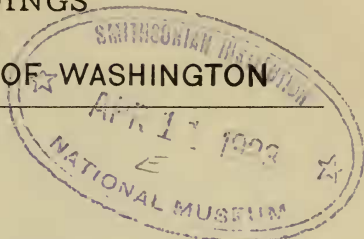


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONA NEW SNAKE, *IALTRIS PARISHI*, FROM THE
REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

BY DORIS M. COCHRAN.

A remarkable new species of the supposedly monotypic genus *Ialtris* was secured in 1930 in the southwestern peninsula of Haiti by Mr. Lee H. Parish and Mr. Watson M. Perrygo. It differs considerably from the known form, *Ialtris dorsalis*, in color pattern and in scale formula, and furnishes one more proof of the great value of intensive collecting in the parts of Haiti seldom or never visited by competent zoological expeditions. It gives me great pleasure to name this new species for Mr. Lee H. Parish, whose enthusiasm for scientific exploration made the expedition possible.

Ialtris parishii, new species.

Description of the type.—U. S. N. M. No. 80773, a male from ten miles east of Baradères, Haiti, collected on April 7, 1930, by Lee H. Parish and Watson M. Perrygo. Head very broad and depressed, greatly swollen through the temporal region; rostral one and one-half times as broad as deep, scarcely visible from above; internasals longer than broad, as long as the prefrontals; frontal one and one-half times as long as broad, equal to its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; loreal rectangular, small, a little longer than deep; one preocular not reaching the frontal; two postoculars, the lower slightly the larger; temporals 1 + 2, the uppermost of the second temporal series considerably enlarged; seven upper labials, the third and fourth entering the eye; nine lower labials, the fifth the largest, the first four in contact with the anterior chinshields, which are a little shorter than the posterior ones. Scales in 19 rows, with two pores quite distinctly visible near the tips; ventrals 163; anal divided; caudals 67 plus the tip, which is missing.

Coloration.—Body color above sepia, changing to cinnamon on the snout and lips; head immaculate above; a very conspicuous white line narrowly edged above and below with black emanating from the lower posterior border of the eye and passing diagonally backwards to the commissure of

the mouth, bisecting the two last upper labials; on the body 45 cinnamon crossbars about 1 scale in length and edged posteriorly with a ragged dark border which is especially emphasized towards the outer ends of the bars, which do not extend below the fourth scale row; on the tail and posterior body the bars dorsally are definitely broken up, leaving alternating lateral spots of cinnamon irregularly pervaded with black; ventral surface buff-pink, the outer ends of the scales heavily powdered with gray dots; two very irregular mid-ventral series of squarish patches likewise composed of gray dots, and tending to run together into parallel stripes towards the end of the body; labials and chin with a heavy powdering of very pale gray dots which tend to become more numerous around the borders of the chin-shields.

Remarks.—This second known species of the genus has a grooved fang exactly like that of *Ialtris dorsalis*. It can not be said to resemble *dorsalis* very closely, inasmuch as the coloration is very different and the number of ventrals is considerably less in the new species. The flatness and width of the head of the type suggested an adult *Alsophis anomalus* at first glance, but the teeth are utterly different.

The headplates of the new species are quite similar to those of *dorsalis*, excepting that the frontal is shorter in proportion to its width in the former. The white diagonal line bordered with black above and below leading backwards from the eye in *parishi* is represented in *dorsalis* by the wide black streak that forms the outer stroke of the W-shaped head marking, but which in *dorsalis* does not drop to the commissure of the mouth.